McKnew's.

"Strictly Reliable Qualities."

For Ladies and Children. Dainty French patterns in cool \$

Fancy Hose drop-stitched or plain-refined color-ings right up to date 25c., 35c. and forc.

Thinnest Hose made is our Black Gauze Lisle and Cotton ose double soles and high-spliced heels, onis 25e and 50e. Ladies' Black "Lace" Hose

Ladies' Black "Lace" Hose

same quality as heretofore sold at 75c,
the height of hestery elegance and
luxuriousness, only 50c, pair.
Full line of Ledies' Black Pure Silk
Hose finest made at \$1.38 to \$4 pair.
Children's "Airy" Hose.
Children's Black, Tan, White, Light
Blue and Plak Socks-light weights—
at 25c, pair.
Children's Fast-black Ribbed Hose,
123gc, 10c, and 25c, pair up.
Wm.H.McKnew, 933 Pa. Av
Ladies' Men's and Children's Furnishings. Ludies', Men's and Children's Furnishings, Coats, Saits, Walsts, Skirts, Corsets, Etc.



Don't Bake Bread At home during the hot summer months. Get CORBY'S MOTHER'S BREAD. Better than the best bread ever baked at home. It's as pure and good as "mother" made. Delivered fresh to your grocer 3 times a day. We're first to adopt the Shour law for bakers in Washington. Secure it from your grocer-refuse substitutes.

At all grocers. Made by Corby Bros., 2335 Brightwood Ave.

GILL'S SUPERB SUMMER CANDY, BUTTERCUPS, the daintiest Candy made, packed Handsome Metal Boxes. 25 Cents a Pound.

Gill'S, 921 F St. and 1223 Pa. Ave.

The BAILEY \$1.00 SAW. Holds its set longer and does more work

steel-warranted. A saw that never dis-

JOSIAH R. BAILEY,

820 SEVENTH ST. HARDWARE. Je8-21d

MATTINGS

Are probably uppermost in a your mind just now. We have i just received another lot of those Heavy China Mattings—
the regular 15c. qualities—and
they will go with a rush at the
ridiculous price of 8c. per yard.

CREDIT.

If you need a Reirigerator or ‡ a Baby Carriage—or Furniture ‡ of any kind-remember, you aget it here on easy paymentscheaper than for cash elsewhere. Our prices are marked 7 in plain figures-for your comparison. All payments arranged to suit YOU-no notes-no interest.

Grogan's

Mammoth Credit House, 1 ps 70d

SUIT CASE, \$5. TRUNKS, \$4.

LUTZ & CO., 497 Pa. Av.

where, \$8,75 special here,

Credit at lowest cash prices Rhodes, Walker & Burks.

1013, 1015 7th st. Protect Your

Winter Clothes

-your Blankets and Carpets against the ravages of Moths by BURNING THOMPSON'S INSECT POWDER in THOMPSON'S INSECT FOWDER in the rooms where you have your win-ter goods stored. The fumes of this burning powder are certain death to moths—but won't injure the most delicate fabrics. 10, 15, 25 and 50c. can.

W. S. THOMPSON, PHARMACIST, 703 15TH ST. ****************

(From American Journal of Health, May, 1809.)

"Frank indorsement of a tea so superlative as Burchell's Spring Leaf is the Hygienest bounden duty."

Pennsylvania Avene and Seventh Street.

Summer Silks, worth up to \$1.25, 47c. a yd.

Ladies' 10c. and 12½c. Handkerchiefs, 7c.

Ladies' 15c. Ribbed Vests, 9c. each. Several broken lots that we have joined together for tomorrow's basty selling. Pink, Blue, White and fancy effects; different styles of rib; silk taped neck and armboles.

Ladies' Hose--worth up to 19c .-- 121/2c. Broken sizes of Ladies' Fast Black Hose, plain and ribbed; boot patterns and stripes; some full fashioned. You take your choice of them tomorrow for 124c, a pair.

Men's 10c. Linen Collars--4c. Each. These are styles that have been superseded this season by others-but our regular 2100 and 4-ply Linen quality. Men's 15c. Linen Cuffs--6c. a pair.

These are the same brand as the Collars—OUR brand—but only in these sizes—Round corners, S, S¹/₂, 9 and 9¹/₂. Link Cuffs, 9 and 9¹/₂. Men's 50c. Balbriggan Underwear -- 25c. Broken sizes of Fancy Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers. The Shirts are sizes 44 and 46; the Drawers, sizes 40, 42 and 44 only—that will account for the halfing of the price.

Men's \$1 Neglige Shirts, 43c. each.

Ladies' 48c. and 98c. Straw Hats, 15c. and 25c. Last of a lot of Ladies' Straw Sailors, in Black, Navy Blue and White; correct shapes; worth 48c. Some Dress Shapes, in chip and fancy straw, several shades; worth 49c. to 86c.—for 15c.

Millinery Flowers and Foliage, 10c. a bunch. All the small remaining lots will be tabled together tomorrow-Violets, Bluets, Poppies, Roses, with the Foliage. Worth from 25c. to 48c. a bunch-for 16c.

Boys' Wash Kilts, worth up to \$2.50, \$1.17. Only 9 of them, fancily trimmed and well made, in new style; sizes 4, 5 and 6, and worth from \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Boys' Knee Pants Suits, worth up to \$3--\$1.67. Broken lots of Double-breasted and Brownle All-wool Cheviot Suits; fast colors and thoroughly made; not all sizes. Cheapest in the lot worth \$2.50-mely \$3 values.

Boys' Wash Sailor Suits, worth 69c .-- 33c. 15 of these-with full cut blouse, and in some of the best patterns; large collar and shield; sizes 3 to 8 years.

Boys' Wash Knee Pants, worth 25c .-- 18c. pr. The sudden and extreme hot weather of the week has made remnants of several lots of Wash Panta-yeu may have them tomorrow at 18c. a pair. Several colors, but all well made. Scattering sizes, 3 to 10 years.

Torchon Lace, worth up to 121/2c .-- 5c. a yd. All the short lengths together would measure up nearly 5,000 yards, in all widths, from 1½ to 5 inches. Hand-made Torchon and the Insertions; worth 8c., 10c. and 1232c. Summer Corsets==45c. &75c.grades==35c.&50c.

The 75c, ones are the famous W. B. Corsets, with long waist, high bust and short hips, in both Black and White. They are 50c, tomorrow. The others are long or medium length, with girdle stays and satine stripped netting; worth 45c., for 35c. a pair. adies' Cloth Dress Skirts, worth \$6.50, \$2.50. Broken lot of 11 Plaid Skirts, circular cut and new shades, and strictly tailor-made.

Crepon and Fancy Figured effects, cut with the new 5-gore and flare from knee; lined with light-weight perculine. There are S of them. Worth \$9.75, for \$6.50. Ladies' Linen and Crash Bicycle Skirts--95c. -for values worth \$1.75; made with double plaits in back, deep hem and finished with five rows of stitching. There are but 14 of them left,

Tacked on the floor FREE : Summer Silk Waists, worth up to \$4.50, \$1.95. India, Japanese and China Silk Waists, plain, figured and striped; made up in the popular styles, and because the lots are broken we break the prices-\$3.95 and \$4.50 valuesfor \$1.95.

Ladies' 19c. Muslin Drawers, 14c. pair. Small lot of these exceptionally good value at 19c. a pair; cut full and wide and finished with hem and group of tucks.

Small lot of Ladies' Muslin Skirts, full length, with cambric ruffle and cluster of tucks.

Tofferrow-29c.

Boys' Straw Hats, worth 38c., 25c. each.

Broken lot of Boys' Stiff Brim Straw Hats, latest shapes; with plain and fancy bands; also broken lots of Boys' White Duck and Crash Turbans. They are worth 38c., too. Tomorrow—19c. Infants' Hats, worth up to \$2.75, 98c. A lot made up of many lots-Caps. Hats, Bonnets for the tiny babies and the little girls; new shapes, trimmed with ribbons and lace edgings.

Dress Linings, worth up to 25c., for 5c. a yard.

Remnants From the Uphoistering Dept.

3 Self-closing Box Couches for warda sent-tosing local representation of the courses, as they are sometimes called, covered with fine cretonnes, that are slightly soiled; not to harm their usefulness, though Worth \$5.95 50 Cotton-filled Cretonre Pillows, for porch or lawn lounging. "Rem- 14C.

10 Japanese Fan Screens, g.y-colored and decorative as well as use 29c.

Remnants From the Housefurnishings Dept.

Silver Cake Baskets, quadruple plate, with sath finish and engraved: \$1.25 50 Odd Soap Dishes, Mugs and Brush Holders; decorated; worth 25c. 5C. 15 Odd Wash Basins and Chambers; decorated and large size; worth 75c. 25c. 6 Galvanized Iron Water Buckets, 10-quart size; with spout; worth 35c. 5 Tin Toilet Sets, consisting of can, bucket and foot tub; worth \$1.25. Ready-mixed Paint, assorted colors, and the lasting kind; worth 5c. a can. 4 C.

Saks and Company.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

Steps Taken to Actively Renew the

Negotiations. The French government has taken steps o actively renew negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and to that end has appointed M. Chapentier as special delegate to assist Ambassador Cambon in conducting the negotiations. M. Chapentier will arrive at New York from Chapentier will arrive at New York from Paris tomorrow, and come on to Washington to take up the work. Ambassador Cambon was at the State Department today arranging with Mr. Kasson, the reciprocity commissioner, to forward the arrange-

The negotiations with France were be-The negotiations with France were begun some time ago and then came to a complete halt. The disposition of the French authorities is very favorable toward securing a treaty, and as a basis for this they are ready to concede the minimum tariff list, which is about 20 per cent below the maximum list new latted on mem tariff list, which is about 20 per cent below the maximum list, now levied on American goods. The concessions desired from the United States are those under section 4 of the Dingley tariff law. A par-tial reciprocity arrangement was made tial reciprocity arrangement was made with France some months ago, but the present active movement is toward securing a much more extensive treaty.

Bolivar Heights.

The Bolivar Heights Hotel at Bolivar, Jefferson county, W. Va., is a delightful and healthy summer resort near Harper's Ferry. The rates are but \$1 and \$1.50 per day. J. B. Chalmers is manager, and the address is as stated above.

The Pequot House and cottages, and the Fort Griswold House at New London, Conn., comfortable, well-kept hotels, patronized by good people, are open for the season of 1800. Direct communication is now had with New London from Washington without change of cars over the Pennsylvania railroad. The hotels and cottages mentioned above offer a beautiful combina-tion of seashore and country life. There are bathing, yachting, fishing, beautiful macad-amized roads for driving and bleyeling, ample grounds for tennis and croquet, and well-appointed golf links. The cottages offer many inducements to those wishing to enjoy summer life, with the privacy of their own home, and without the inconvenience of housekeeping. Circular may be had of Blanchard & Hager, New London.

Short Trips for the Summer. Raymond & Whitcomb's announcement of short trips for the summer includes thirtysix delightful excursions to various New England, middle state and Canadian resorts. The parties will be absent from nine to twenty-three days. Nearly every place of interest is to be visited on one tour or an-

other, the program including the Catskill. Adirondack and White mountains, Moosehead lake, Lake George, Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec and the Saguenay, Saratoga, St. John, Halifax, etc. All the arrangements have been made with the firm's customary attention to details. Descriptive books may be had of Raymond & Whitcomb, 1005 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LESSONS OF THE WAR

Gen. Sternberg Delivers Address on Its Sanitary Features.

DEATH HATE UNDSUALLY Particularly in Case of Men Wounded in Battle.

TYPHOID FEVER SCOURGE

sion of the American Medical Association was the largest in attendance of the convention. The interest centered largely in the presence of Surgeon General Sternberg of the United States army.

General Sternberg was accorded the closest attention, and he was warmly applauded. The subject of his address was: 'Sanitary Lessons of the War." He said: As compared with the civil war and with other great wars during the present cenury the mortality from wounds and disease among our troops during the war with Spain has been low. Our wounded have, to large extent, had the advantage of prompt treatment with antiseptic dressings, and a very considerable proportion of those



without any mutilating operation or septic the camps became infected, and the failure complication. The mortality from disease has also been comparatively low, but unfortunately during the first months of the fortunately during the first months of the war that scourge of new levies of troops, typhoid fever, prevailed in many of our camps and claimed numerous victims. It is well known to sanitarians and military surgeons that as a general rule more sol-diers succumb to disease than are killed by the bullets of the enemy, and our recent war has not been an exception in this regard. The total number of deaths reported in our enlarged army, including regulars and volunteers, from May 1, 1898, to April 30, 1809, is 6,406. Of these 5,438 died of dis-ease and 968 were killed in battle or died of wounds, injuries or accident. During the civil war the number of deaths from disease was 186,216. The number who were killed in battle or died of wounds was 93,-965, or about one-half of the deaths from disease. The total deaths from disease in the Union armies from the commencement of the war to the 31st of December, 1862, was 34,326, and in the confederate armies during the same period, 34,238.

Table of Death Rate.

The following table gives the monthly parison, the rates for the same period during the first twelve months of the civil war: | peace prepare for war" has received addi-COMPARISON OF MONTHLY DEATH RATES (PER 1,000) FROM DISEASE.

Mesn

1861-1862 Ratio per Number Number Mean 1,000 of Strength. of M. S. of M. S. Deaths. Deaths.

Strength. 42 96 451 1,400 1,541 809 365 201 186 123 80 16,161 66,950 71,125 112,359 1.11 .82 1.49 2.15 2.21 2.82 3.79 4.29 4.52 4.71 4.58 45.86 262,526 262,613 268,507 261,824 255,000 June. 242,000 240,000 211,000 180,000 136,000 113,000 211,350 $352,760 \\ 327,734$ January.

In addition to this, 24,184 deaths are recorded as from unknown causes, and probably most of see deaths were from disease.

1899, and the first year of the civil war, May I, 1861, to April 30, 1862, na'e should be taken in the first place that the mean strength in May, 1861, was only 16,161 as compared with 163,726 men in service in May, 1898. The mustering is of volunteer troops progressed more slowly in 1861 than during the recent war, so that it was not until September and October, 1861, that the man strength assumed proportions equal until September and October, 1861, that the mean strength assumed proportions equal to that of the months of the Spanish war. Although the number present in the camps of 1861-62 after October, 1861, was largely in excess of those aggregated during the past year, the average annual strength during both wars did not differ greatly. Nevertheless the deaths from disease in 1861-62 numbered 10,522, while in 1808-09 they amounted only to 5,438. The death rate per thousand of strength mounted gradually menth by month in 1861-62, and indeed it did not reach its acme until February, 1863, when the rate of 6.39 was reached. In 1898, did not reach its acme until rebruary, 1863, when the rate of 6.39 was reached. In 1898, on the other hand, the acme, 5.89, was reached suddenly in September, but owing to the sanitary measures adopted the fall during October and November was as rapid as had been the rise.

Typhoid Cases Compared.

The same gradual rise is seen in the morality statistics of typhoid fever during the civil war. The highest death rate, 2.81, was not reached until May, 1862, the thirteenth month of the aggregation of the troops, when 1,092 men died of this disease, and the fall of the rates was as gradual as the rise. On the other hand, the rise as the rise. On the other hand, the rise in 1898 was sudden, the maximum rate, 3.57, being reached in September, when 1933 men died of this disease, but the fall during the months of October and November was as notable as the rise. This sudden suppression of the disease cannot be attributed to an exhaustion of the susceptibility of the troops to attack from this fever, as also you suffered at the rate of 12.37 per thousand of strength, during the twelve months, whereas the troops of the civil war suffered at the rate of 19.71 per thousand. It can be attributed only to the active preventive measures that were instituted, and

suffered at the rate of, 19.71 per thousand. It can be attributed only to the active preventive measures that were instituted, and especially to moving the troops to fresh camp sites and to the greater care exercised in the disposal of excreta.

The average annual mortality from typhoid fever in our regular army since the civil war has been: For the first decade (1888-1877), 95 per 100,000 of mean strength (195 per 1,000); for the second decade (1887-1887), 108 per 100,000. This latter rate compares favorably with that of many of our principal citles. For example, it is exceeded by the typhoid death rate in the city of Washington, which is 78.1 per 100,000 (average of ten years, 1888-1897); by that of the city of Chicago, which is 64.4 per 100,000. These figures, however, do not show the entire mortality in the cities mentioned as a result of typhoid fever, for without doubt many of the deaths ascribed to "malarial fevers" were, in fact, due to typhoid infection. Thus in the city of the mortality in the cities mentioned as a result of typhoid fever, for without doubt many of the deaths ascribed to "malarial fevers" were, in fact, due to typhoid infection. Thus in the city of the washington the deaths reported from typhoid and typho-malarial fever (average of ten years) numbered 78.1 per 100,000 of the

In comparing the death rates from disease during the year of the Spanish-American war, May 1, 1898, to April 30, 1899, and the first year of the civil war, army on a peace basis, and systematic inarmy on a peace basis, and systematic in-struction in military medicine and hygiene for the medical officers of the National Guard, as well as for those of the regular army; also instruction of line officers in table, the McDowell is deservedly famous the elements of hygiene, and especially in camp sanitation. It should also include the establishment of camping grounds in va-rious parts of the country, having an ample supply of pure water, a proper system of sewers, etc. If our volunteers could have been assembled in such camps during the late war a saving in lives and several terms. May be a saving in lives and several terms are several to the several terms of the several t late war a saving in lives and money would have resulted which would without doubt have demonstrated the economy of such preparation for war in time of peace.

MEDICOS COMING HERE IN 1900.

Proceedings of National Medical Association at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 8 .- A new national medical association, to be known as the American Proctological Society, has been organized here. The society is formed for the study of the diseases of the lower intestines, and its membership is composed of prominent specialists of the leading cities in the United States. The membership will be limited. These officers were elected: President, Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, Louisville, Ky., the retiring president of the American Medical Association; vice president, Dr. James P. Tuttle, New York city; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Wm. M. Beach. Pittsburg; board of counsellors; Dr. Samuel T. Earle, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. A. Bennett Cooke, Nashville, Tenn., and J. B. Pennington, Chicago.

An x-ray exhibition of the method of examining the large intestines was given by Dr. Pennington of Chicago. The exhibition was an entirely new feature never before demonstrated, the principal feature of which was the use of a solution of bismuth into the stomach and intestines which makes those organs plainly visible and show

Four Boxes Did It.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF A NEW PILE CURE.

population, while 23.4 per 100,000 are recorded as due to malarial fever. In Baltimore the mortality, as recorded, from typhold fever is 41.5 and from "typho-malarial and other malarial fevers" 18.3 per 100,000. In St. Louis the figures are, typhold fever 35.7, typho-malarial and other malarial fever 49 per 100,000; in New Orleans, typhoid fever 26.1, typho-malarial and other malarial fevers 107.2 per 100,000. People who have suffered for mouths or years from the pain and inconvenience of that common disorder, piles, will look with skepticism upon the claims of the makers of the new discovery for the cure of all forms of piles, known as the Pyramid It will be seen that sanitary conditions at Pile Cure; nevertheless the extraordinary cures perour military posts in time of peace, as formed by this remedy are such as to warrant the judged by the typhoid death rate, compare investigation of any sufferer. As a case in point favorably with those in our large cities in the following letter speaks for itself: various parts of the country. As a matter

Sanitation at Posts.

the medical department great improve

didates desiring appointment in the medical corps of the army, and at subsequent examinations for promotion to the grade of

captain and major is given a most promi-

the year 1893, and consequently but a small proportion of the medical officers of the army have had the advantage of this course

But the comparatively small number of medical officers of the regular army avail-

able for duty in the large camps occupied

by our volunteer troops at the outset of the war proved to be entirely inadequate to

as great as the annual mortality in our regular army during the decade immediate-ly preceding the war period. As compared with the first year of the civil war, how-ever, there is a decided improvement, the typhoid mortality for the first year of the civil war having been 1.971 per 100,000 of

mean strength, and for the Spanish-Ameri-can war 1,237 per 100,000. Moreover, the

vigorous sanitary measures enforced en-

abled our troops to quickly free themselves from the ravages of this infectious disease,

and white the line of typhoid mortality con-

tinued to ascend during the first year of the civil war and subsequently, it rapidly fell

after the middle of September last, and for

the last six months of the period under con-sideration has been remarkably low. In-

deed, in the history of large armies the record has never heretofore been equaled.

Causes of Typhoid.

Typhoid fever in our camps has been to a

large extent due to the neglect of well-

known sanitary measures, indicated by me

in circular No. 1, dated surgeon general's

office, Washington, April 25, 1898; also to a very general failure upon the part of medi-

cal officers attached to regiments to recognize the disease in its milder forms and dur-

ing its earlier stages. As a result of this

demics of typhoid fever in several of the

camps occupied by our troops.

The principal lessons to be derived from

our recent experience may be stated as

A trained medical corps hardly adequate for an army of 25,000 men cannot control the sanitary situation when this army is quickly expanded to 250,000. Physicians and

surgeons from civil life, however well qualffied professionally, as a rule are not pre-pared to assume the responsibilities of medical officers charged with administra-tive duties and the sanitary supervision of

camps. The proper performance of such duties cannot be expected from a physician without military training or experience, no matter how distinguished a position he may

have held in civil life.

Courage and patriotism on the part of line

officers and enlisted men cannot take the place of knowledge and experience. New levies of troops are, as a rule, ignorant of

the first principles of camp sanitation, and

reckless as to the consequences of their neglect of prescribed sanitary regulations.

Therefore, training and discipline are essential factors in the preservation of the health of soldiers in garrison or in the

The value of the aphorism "in time of

of instruction.

Mr. Henry Thomas of sub-station No. 3, Hosack ave., Columbus, Ohio, writes as follows: of fact, great attention has been given to post sanitation for many years past, and through the persistent efforts of officers of "Gentlemen: I want you to use my name if it will be of any use to you. I was so had with the piles that I lost work on that account. Nothing did me any good. I read in Cincinnati of the ments have been made, especially during the past ten years. The result is shown in a reduction of the typhoid mortality from 108 per 100,000 in the ten years ending in 1887 to 55 per 100,000 in the decade ending in 1897. Hygiene is made one of the principal subjects of examination for candidate decire approximately in the medical many cures of piles by the Pyramid Pile Cure and I went to a drug store and asked for it. The drug-gist told me that he had something else that be thought was better, but I told him that I wanted to try the Pyramid first.

"The first box helped me so much that I tried another, and then to complete the care used two mo boxes, making four in all. I am now completely cured. Have not a trace of piles and I had suffered for years with the worst form of protruding

eaptain and major is given a most prominent nent place. It is also the most prominent subject in the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, where the student-officers spend five hours daily for a period of five months in practical laboratory work relating for the most part to the cause and prevention of infectious dispasses. It should "I suffered death from piles, but I found the Pyramid Pile Cure to be just as represented. I have recommended it to several of my friends and am thankful to be able to write and tell you what prevention of infectious diseases. It should good the remedy has done for me. be remembered, however, that the Army Medical School was not established until

Physicians recommend the Pyramid Pile Cure because it contains no opium, cocaine or mineral poison of any kind, and because it is so safe and pleasant to use, being painless and applied at night. The patient is cured in a surprisingly short time with no inconvenience whatever.

Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists at 50

cents per package, and if there is any constipation it is well to use the Pyramid Pills at the same time with the Pile Cure, as constipation is very often the cause of piles and the pills effectually recontrol the sanitary situation in these camps, and as a result of the conditions ex-isting the mortality from typhoid fever in move the costive condition. Price of pills is 25 cents per package. our armies during the year ending April 30, 1899, has been more than twenty-two times as great as the annual mortality in our

Write to Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for little book on cause and cure of piles; sent by mall

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Harold P. Oliver Alleges Breach of Contract. Harold Purcell Oliver of Philadelphia today brought suit against Edward Noble Richards of this city for \$64,000 damages, aileging breach of contract. The suit was filed by Andrew G. Bradley, attorney for

the plaintiff. In his declaration Oliver claims that he entered into an agreement with the defendant when the latter was about to engage in the manufacture of wall paper under the style of Capital Wall Paper Mills. The defendant was to put up the money, while the plaintiff contributed his skilled knowledge of machinery. He was to re-ceive \$30 a week and finally acquire an in-

ceive and a week and many acquire an in-terest in the enterprise.

This contract, it is alleged, Richards fall-ed to keep, and in violation discharged the plaintiff from his employ.

Marblehend Neck.

The Nanepashemet, Marblehead Neck, Mass., the finest location on the north shore, opened June 1. Every room in this hotel has an ocean view, and from the plazza on three sides extended views are obtained of Massachusetts bay and the mainland. Marblehead Neck is one of the most picturesque and attractive seashore resorts in New England. It lies just across the har-bor from the old town of Marblehead. Spe-cial rates are offered for this month. Ad-dress E. G. Brown, proprietor. Descriptive circulars are issued.

Funeral of Mrs. Andrew Gleeson. The funeral of Mrs. Andrew Gleeson occurred this morning from her late residence, 802 1st street northwest. The remains were taken to St. Aloysius Church at 9 o'clock, where requiem high mass was sung by the choir. The church was filled with the friends of the deceased, who had numbered her acquaintance among the oldest residents of the District. The people began to arrive at 8:30, and by the time the

funeral cortege arrived the church was Mrs. Gleeson was noted for her charita-bleness and high Christian character, and her death was genuinely mourned in many homes in Washington. The body was in-

Blue Mountain House.

The Blue Mountain House, Washington county, Md., will open for the season Wednesday, June 21, 1899. Always a popular stopping place for summer folks, the Blue Mountain House will this year break all previous records. Since the close of last season the house has been provided with electric lights operated under the latest improved system. Among the other special improvements that have been added are rooms arranged en suite, with private baths, and ten reception and assembly rooms. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, refitted and improved in every detail where it was possible to make improvements or add to the comfort and convenience of the guests. Mr. J. P. Shannon, manager of the Blue Mountain House, will be in Washington next Saturday, June 10, be in Washington next satisfied, June 17, when and the following Saturday, June 17, when he may be seen at the Riggs House from 11:30 a.m. unti 3 p.m., for the engagement of rooms and for any information that may be desired.

Harper's Ferry.

The McDowell House at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., a popular summer home, opened for the season June 1. With its pleasant, airy rooms and long porches and excellent among the Wes. Virginia hostelries of the summer. It is surrounded by shady lawns and is delightful in every respect. B. E.

Bonded to Keep the Peace.

Edward Rodtke, a farmer living near Forestville, Md., was today released on his personal bonds in the Police Court to keep the peace toward Thomas Donohue Rodtke, who was arrested by Officer Pat Creagh yesterday, had forced his team through some work being performed by a gang of men under Donohue near Ben-ning, and when Donohue objected Rodtke drew a revolver and threatened to shoot

> Whiskey that is Comforting



A Pure Stimulant E. H. NEUMEYER, Agent,

Crash suits.

All grades and all shapes. We can fit the "tall and slim" and "short and stout" men just as readily as the "regular."

Ours are the best-fitting crashes in the city-we've been

told so many times. A good suit for \$2.50-better at \$3 and \$4.

Our pure linen crash at \$5 a suit is as good as the \$6.50 quality elsewhere. Well made and good fitting-and will give as good satisfaction as the highest-priced crash you can find.

Thousands of Straw Hatsand leglige Shirts at all prices.

Only the good sorts that we can guarantee-but for as little as the doubtful kinds cost else-

COR. 7T AND E

Mayer Bress Gon

No Matter When You Go Shopping There's reason-and good reason,

too, why this house should be on your list. These daily specials of ours are creating a stir in trade circles. They're the most effective tradebringing "advertisements" we ever had.

for a splendid line of 89-cent Shirt Walsts; brand new, polka dot effects; white grounds with blue, black or pink dots; separate collars; wonderfully attractive.

Watch them daily.

for your choice of a line of Ging-ham, Madras, Percale, Lawn, India Linen and Swiss Shirt Walsts; variety of patterns, tucked fronts and plain. \$1.49 for an effective line of the best Shirt Waists that ever brought \$2-third linens, dimities, lawns, P. K.'s; white and colors; embroidery trimmed, tucked or plain.

for an Elegant \$1.25 Figured Lawn Wrapper, gray, pink or blue; ruffle over shoulders, full skirt. A new style.

49c. for 75-cent Washable Underskirts, gingham, no striped effects; trimmed in braid and plain.

Mayer Bros. & Co., 937-939 F St.



Shirts. C. Auerbach, Cor. 7th & H. Domestic Sewing Machine Agency.

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A Picnic uncheon

tizing sandwich. But whether of chicken, ham, tongue, eggs or cheese, your sandwich will be a failure unless you use good bread in the making. Bread made from adulterated flours will give you heavy, soggy slices for your sand

Flour

and your bread will be light and Your grocer sells it. See that he sends you "CERES."

Wm. M. Galt & Co., Wholesalers, 1st and Ind. Ave.

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Gas Cooking Stove. . Not only the coolest, but also the cleanest and cheapest mode of cooking. Look over our stock of Gas Cooking Stores and Ranges. A complete stock-priced low.

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LIGHT COOKING.

What cheapness, coolness, conveni-ence in using a "FLORENCE" Oil Stove! For light housekeeping, for hot rooms, to use in the camtry any-where—FLORENCE Oil Stoves. Safe

FLORENCE (ONE-BURNER), 75c Little & Page, 1210 F STREET.

and reliable. Sizes to suit

The Glen Lake House at Glen Lake, Warren county, New York, is situated among the spurs of the Adirondacks. It is a family hotel, where the rates are moderate and the conveniences many. The house opens June 15, under new management. Fishing, rowing, sailing and canoeing are among the sports to be enjoyed. E. Hamilton is the proprietor. An application of Mr. Walter H. Marlow

for permission to use the parking space abutting the reservation designated as num-ber 662, at the intersection of Delaware and Virginia avenue, for storage purposes has been denied by the District Commissioners.

The District Commissioners have denied an application of Mr. M. M. Parker for peran application of air. M. M. Parker for per-mission to connect the exhaust pipe from the Union building with a sewer in alley 454, the Commissioners stating that this ordinary provisions, which require a suit-able condenser and a certain connection, will not be waived in this instance.